The Venderbilt steamer Ariel arrived here yesterday meaning. She brings London journals to the 15th ast, the date of our telegraphic dispatches by the Borth American. The following details of news, how-ever, will be found interesting:

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

Par Own Correspondent.

The details of the mutiny in India are too senote not to create grave misgivings in the Euglish mind as to the much praised wisdom of the Rest India Company's policy. There cannot be any further doubt about the deep resentment of the native troops against their rulers. The mutiny of the first three regiments was more than a local outbarst brought about by local causes, for, according to the news, all the Bengal army is now either in a state of mutiny or at least so doubtful as to be utterly valueless. Thirty thousand Sepoys have so far, left the service of the Company, and since some of the regiments have simply disbanded it is to be feared that highway robberies and partial outbreaks msy continue for many months after the mutiny shall have been quelled at Delhi. The whole milihary system of the Company is now to be remodeled, and it is certainly a most serious sign of the importance attached by the Government to the news received, that Sir Colin Campbell has been intrusted with the command in chief in India and has leit without delay at twenty-four hours' notice for the Peninsula. But it is not only the army of natives which is to be remodeled, the relies of the Company. Peninsula. But it is not only the army of natives which is to be remodeled, the policy of the Company must likewise be modified. India has hitherto been regarded as a fat farm of England, and the Compary, in order to monopolize all the prefits, has discountenanced any attempt of Englishmen to obtain landed property in Hindootan, to intermarry with Hindoo wives, who, by the by, are of a race at least as noble as the Anglo-Saxons themselves, and to establish Anglo-Indian houses in India. All the riches of the Great Eastern Empire have been reserved for the Company's servants, and a few outsiders, more or less connected with the Directors in Leadenhall street. With such a system, Hindostan has always been governed from one single point of view—how to yield the greatest possible dividends within the shortest time. Investments which promised a hundred-fold return after the lapse of ten or twelve years were disregarded for a more modest but improfit, and the interest of the governed was made of no account whatever. But now that the Hindoos—trampled upon for a century, and bearing all the lumiliation of a foreign rule and all the mismanagement of the Company with unparal-lelled meekness—have risen, and, by murdering their masters, show themselves to be men, the Company see clearly that they cannot trust the Sepoys any longer; and accordingly not only the native populations must be governed in future somewhat more justly, but it is certain that, without a considerable infusion of European blood, the lease of India is not worth twenty years' purchase. A new era of Indian administration must now begin, and the mutiny of Meerut may be the dawn of a brighter day for the Peninsula, just as the Canadian in-surrection, though failing in its immediate object, gave the inhabitants all the benefits which man ex-pects from a well-regulated government.

The Neapolitan insurrection is completely put down, even in Calabria. Col. Pisacarne was taken prisoner, and has been shot, in all probability. Most of the insurgents fell, bravely fighting for the lib-erty of Italy. King Bomba is stronger than ever, and the great plan of Mazzini, not approved by his political friends, has completely failed. It has exusted all the resources of the sympathizers for Italy, and it will take many years before any other serious expedition can be organized. I hope it will teach the refugees that it is exclusively those who live in the country, and not the exiles, who can decue about the expediency of and select the moment for a popular rising. Miss Jessie Meriton White, a friend of the Italian cause, was arrested at Genoa, having refused to leave the country at the bidding of the Sardmian police. She insists upon being tried, well aware that it is only by her trial, and by the interest naturally excited in England for an amiable English lady, that the calumnies can be disproved which now are invented by the Monarchia. cal law-and-order papers of the Continent. Paris and Paris journalists have spoken of mines discovered under some streets of Genos, of Mazzini's orders for pillage and arson, and other such stuff, but the Sardinian Minister has had to declare that no mines whatever were discovered; and Miss White's trial will show that Mazzmi may miscalculate the effect of his means, but that pillage and arson belong ex-clusively to the prerogatives of established govern-ments and regular armies, as seen at Brescia and Messina, and lately at Kertch and Greytown.

Messina, and lately at Kertch and Greytown.

Opinions differ as to the discovered Italian conspiracy against Napoleon's life. Some say that the story is got up for the benefit of the Paris shop-keepers, to frighten them into Imperial loyalty, while others believe in a connection between the Italian outbreak and the Parisian plot.

The Grand Duke of Baden has issued a complete amnesty to the Baden refugees, on occasion of the hirth of his son.

A. P. G.

PRIVATEERING—MARCY'S LETTER.

In the House of Commons on the 14th inst., Mr. Lindsay rose to move for copies of Mr. Marcy's letter to the French Government, and of all correspondence between her Majesty's Government and other powers relating to the proceedings of the Conferences of Paris upon the subject of privateering. Certain resolutions, he said, had been agreed to at the Conferences of Paris relating to the question of neutral rights and privateers which had been communicated to the Government of the United States. To the majority of these the Government of the United States had assented, but they refused to assent to the resolution respecting privateering, as it would be a saurender on their part of a strong arm of defense and aggression. He asked for papers with the view of putting members in possession of information on this subject; for the House would sonner of inter be called on to decide whether the part of the House would sonner of the american view—that private property should be as much respected at sea as it was on shore. That was the question at issue; and he hoped to be able to bring it before the House in the course of another session. In a state of war this country could not stand by the declaration which it had made. The insurance on goods in ships under convoy would be raised five per cent, and on those not under convoy ten per cent; and therefore, considering the extent of our trade, there was no country in the world so deeply interested in the question as ourselves. The honorable members in the proper tent of our trade, there was no country in the world so deeply interested in the question as ourselves. The honorable members PRIVATEERING-MARCY'S LETTER. and therefore, considering the extent of our trade, there was no country in the world so deeply interested in the question as ourselves. The honorable member concluded by moving "an address for copies of Mr. "Marcy's letter to the French Government, in answer that the appropriation of the resolution of the Paris to the commuscation of the resolution of the Paris Conference upon the subject of privateering, and o

"Conference upon the subject of privateering, and of any other papers or correspondence that may have passed between the British Government and other powers upon the same subject."
The motion was seconded by Mr. Gilpin.
Lord Palmereton said in point of fact ther Majesty's Government was not officially in possession of the letter of Mr. Marcy to the French Government, and were therefore not in a position to buy it before Parliament. That, however, was a mere technical objection. He apprehended that what his honoroble friend Mr. Lindsay) meant was that there should be laid before Parliament any correspondence that had passed between the British Government and the French Government on the subject in question. Now, what emment on the subject in question. Now, what happened was this. The resolutions of the Paris Congress were communicated by the parties to those resolutions to all the other maritime States, and among others to the United States of America. The

the United States, and before any answer could be sent to that communication by the British Government, the new Precident came into office, and an intimation was made by the Government of the United States to her Bajesty's Government to the effect that they would not expect any answer to the communication in question, and that, in point of fact, they desired the matter to be considered suspended. Under these circumstances he trusted his hon friend would see that it would not be decirable to lay before Parliament the communication made by the last Government of the United States of the views they entertained of the question now under the consideration of the House [Hear, hear]. At all events, in that sate of things he Had Palmerston) should certainly not think it necessary to enter into an examination of the Government of the United States. But there was one topic to which his hon friend had adverted, and in retractice to which he must make one remark. There was no very decided rule in regard to the practice pured on land during war with regard to the tratment of the property of private individuals in a heating country. That practice had varied very mach reference to which he must make one remark. There was no very decided rule in regard to the practice pure it on land during war with regard to the tractice pure it of hand during war with regard to the tractice pure it is a hostic country. That practice had varied very much from tine to time, and in different countries. It was very difficult, in fact, to establish any rule in regard to the node of deaung with private property on shore under such circumstances which would not apply at once to private property on the ocean. But that was a question which could not be discussed property on a motion of this kind [hear, hear], and he trusted, after the explanation he had given, his honorable friend would not press his motion for occuments of part of which her Majesty's Government were not officially in possession, and the remaining part of which, for the reason he had assigned, they did not deem it expedient to give [Hear, hear].

Mr. Bertinck expressed general concurrence in the views propounced by the nonorable gentleman the member for Tynemouth on the subject under coasideration, regretted that the noble long at the head of the

views propounded by the nemerable gentleman the member for Tynemouth on the subject under consideration, regretted that the noble long at the head of the government had not touched the most important part of the question, and contended that the deciaration of the Paris Congress, if carried out in time of war, would be fraught with the greatest it jury to the naval and mescantile interests of this country, and must eventually end in destroying its maritime supremacy.

Lord J. Russell said: I do not wonder that the Government do not agree to the motion. It appears that the paper which is moved for is not in the possession of the Government. But certainly the question raised is one of the utmost importance. The honorable gentleman says that in the event of a war all the goods sent in ships under convoy will require five per cut, and in ships not under convoy tan per cent additional premium. The honorable gentleman has naturally argued that with such additional payments the manufacturers of this country will send their goods in nectural ships, and thus the maritime trade of this country will, in fact, be descroyed. I really should like to leave seeme statement upon the part of the Government of the grounds of their entering into this declaration [Hear, hear]. It appeared to me that when we were engaged, in conjunction with France, in a war with Russia we could hardly do otherwise than carry on the war upon hear]. Happeared to me that whenwe were engaged, in conjunction with France, in a war with Russia we could hardly do otherwise than carry on the war upon the same principle as France. The principle adopted during the war was that free ships cover free goods. But at the end of the war we were not noder the ne-But at the end of the war we were not under the necessity of making any concession of the opposite principle, which was certainly in conformity with the law of nations, and to which this country had hitherto adhered. There was no notice given to the people of this country or to either House of Parliament that any such question should be discussed [Cheers]. We all supposed that Lord Clarendon went to Paris with a view to make peace with Russia. But with respect to a question of maritime right there was no preparation in the public mind, and the people of this country must have been surprised that it was introduced. I hardly think the Government could consent to abrogate, as the henorable gentleman proposes, a declaration which was referred to the true of the consequences are so serious as to show that such a declaration was very imprudent, and I cannot but agree with the honorable gentleman that show that such a declaration was very impraced, and I cannot but agree with the honorable gentleman that England cught to preserve her maritime superiority. The comparison between private property in ships and private property on land is not tenable. I do not think there is any real comparison between them. It is quite obvious that a farmer cultivating a farm and having its produce in the indelse of France or State of Virginia has placed his incorety in only a neither stration. obvious that a farmer cultivating a farm and having its produce in the middle of France or State of Virginia has placed his property in qui e a different situation from a menufacturer who has put his goods on board a large fleet in the British Chaunel, navigated by 7,000 or 8,000 marmers competent to man a fleet against this country. There is no comparison between the two propositions, and that comparison between the two propositions, and that comparison between the two propositions, and that can be declaration of Paris ought to be altered [Cocers]. The whole matter is most unratisfactory and most grave in its bearing upon our maritime supressacy. I quite agree that the way it which we have been able to finish was with great Powers, especially with France, has chiefly been by destroying the enemy's trade. We have brought the Powers with which we have been at war to such a state that their finances have been terms of peace, and thereby the wars have been terms and the wood of an account the world could be sent in neutral vessels in perfect safety. They would have no reacon for making peace. They would not be distressed. We regist gain naval victories, but our successes would not produce peace. We might drive all their vessels of war form the sear, but we should not thereby gain the end of all war, which is an honorable peace. The state of this question is to me very alarming, but I do not see of all war, which is an honorable peace. The state of this question is to me very alarming, but I do not see that a breach of faith would at all mend our position

[Cheers].
Mr. Landsay explained that he had not said that we should not abide by the declaration. What he said was, that we had made a declaration which, by losing England to a sixth-rate Power. In the event of a war with a great maritime Power he was convinced that the country would appeal to the House, and the House would be compelled to throw aside the declaration. He would not press his motion to a division.

The question having been put that the motion be withdrawn.

The question having been purished away.

Sir C. Napier said he had expected that some member of the Government—the First Lord of the Admiralty—would have addressed the House after the speech of the noble lord the member for the City of London. He agreed with the honorable gentleman who brought forward the motion that it was impossible to the semain in the position in which we were at we could remain in the position in which we were at precent. The noble lord said we could not break the engagement. He did not think we could. Diplomacy engagement. He did not think we could. Diplomacy had drawn us into a very impolitic engagement, and it was for the neble lord or some cle ver diplomatist to get us out of it [Cheers]. If the declaration remained and a war ensued we must blockade every port which the enery possessed. It must be not a mere paper but an efficient blockade, and in the event or a war with France such a blockade, with the navy we possessed, could not at the first start be established. Double at treble our navy would not be sufficient to blockade all the ports of France, and it must not be forgotten that seamen discharged from French merchant vessels would go into Freach ships of war and increase their force, while our force in men would be dimmitted in consequence of cur loss of trade [Hear, hear]. of trade [Hear, hear].

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

In the Blouse of Commons on the 14th inst., Mr. C.

Buxton rose to move "that an humble address be preected to her Majesty, praying that she will be graectorsly pleased to employ all the means in her power
in order to put down the African slave trade, and to
obtain the execution of the treaties made for that
purpose with other powers." He said that in doing purpose with other powers." He said that in doing so he was auxious not to embartass the Government, but his only wish was that the House of Commons tend to strengthen the hands of the Government in their dealing with other nations on the question. He was sorry to say that there had been a great increase of the slave trade into Cuba. In 1847 the number of slaves imported into Cuba was only 1,000; but in the last two years they had reached to 12 000 or 15,000. As an illustration of the suffering of negroes in the As an illustration of the relitering of negroes in the course of this trade he might mention the case of a vessel of 130 tuns, which was taken by one of our ermisers, on board of which were 500 negroes, crammed together in a space in which they had not room to stand, or lie down or even to move. As a matter of humanity alone, he thought the House ought to require that this slave trade should be put down. But happly in this slave trade should be put down. But happdy in this case humanity and wise policy went hand in hand to gether. The greater was the increase of the slave trade the less would be the opportunities afforded of legitimate trades on the coast of Africa. Already the trade in palm oil and ground nuts on that coast amounted to three millions; and if that trade was settled it would be easy to obtain great quantities of vory, gold dust, and timber of every kind. The sext most important feature connected with such a trade was that there was a splendid prospect of our getting a lerge supply of cotton from that coast. In the course of the last few years there had been a considerable trade in cotton with the coast of Africa, which was of the same quality as that we got from America. those resolutions to all the other maritime States, and among others to the United States of America. The Government of the United States thereupon sent an answer to the French Government exactly in the terms stated by his honorable friend—that was to say, they were willing to agree to the proposition in reference to privateering, provided private property at sea were no longer to be subject to capture. That was the communication made by the last Government of the United States, and the subject was one which required the gravest consideration on the part of the British Government, because, whichver might be the opinions which any gentleman might entertain on a this question at the first blush of it, no one could fail to see on reflection that all our great cour merical, maritime, and naval interests were involved in at, and that no answer could be given to such a communication with any continuous proposed of the same price as that imported from and sold at the same price as that imported from America [Hear, hear]. It, therefore, not only be-

came us, as a Christian country, but or the jet is traders in the commerce of the world, to put an end to the slave trade. Indeed, our own dight when denght to induce us to take teps for its prevent on, for we had been completely be inboulled on the enestion by Spain. Our treaties had praved in fif-tual, and though time after time premises were made by Spain that effectual measures would be taken to suppress the slave-trade, and that a penal law against it would be created, nothing had been done up to this day. There was possible consistence by Spain at this trade in Cuba, and it was notoneus that from the Capasi General down to the lowest official, every one of the Government officers in that island participated in the profits of the trade. Even when captured negroes were set free in Cuba they were brought back to Slavery; for when they were emanchated by discress of the Mixed Commission Court, they were exchanged for money, which money was supposed to go to support the charities of Cuba. Spain had cheated us in every way, and done her beet to for the this done at in every way, and done her beet to for the this done at in every way, and done her beet to for the this done at incomplete taking the money, he had done all she could to reach cut of her bargain. He could not use stronger lenguage on that point than that used by the noble I ro at the head of the government, in a dispatch to Lord Howden. The noble lord said, "That for 14 or "15 years the engagements entered into by Spain with repard to the slave trade had been violated; "that slaves had been allowed to be taken into Cuba; "and that those violations of treaties and engagements could not and would not have happened to any government, the noble have no delicacy with Spain, or treat her when it is the broad to the west trade had been violated; "that slaves had been showed to be taken into Cuba; "and that those violations of treaties and engagements could not and would not have happened to any government. "with regard to the slave trace had been violated;
"and that those violations of treaties and engagements could not and would not have happened to any government which was determined to prevent them."
We should have no delicacy with spain, or treat her with respect in this matter, for she had shown that she had no respect for herself. He would suggest to the noble lord whether it would not be possible to adopt, with regard to Cuba, the same course which had been pursued with regard to Brazil. He knew that there were some gentlemen in that house of such original minds as to this k and to say that we had no right to interfere with Brazil in respect to the slave-trade. The noble lord Palmerstan) and the noble lord the member for London, however, were of a different opinion, and threatened to send our cruisers were sent into the Brazilian waters, and for a time the trade was stopped, but was again renewed, and then our cruisers were sent into the Brazilian waters. Upon this the Brazilian Government said that if our cruisers were withdrawn they would put down the trade, and they did so. He (M. Buxton) had a lingering faith in cause and effect, and ne believed in this case there was a notable instance of cause and effect. He could see no reason why the same course should not be pursued with regard to Cuba which had been so successful with Brazil. The proper way would be to send our cruisers into the waters of Cuba, and say oponly that we would no longer permit this trade, and there was no doubt that it would be suppressed. Except for the purpose of influencing Spain, it was doubtful whether our cruisers would be so effectual in capturing slavers on the waters of Cuba as on the coast of Africa. The part of the coast of Africa on which the slave-trade was carried on was much smaller than was generally supposed, while the coast of Cubawas 1,500 miles in extent, much inducted with crecks in d bays, and the great number of vessels engaged in legitimate trade on that coast would materially interfere with the operations of Leene, where we possessed authority, the Government mi, ht encourage the immigration of free negroes, but if any one might go to any part of the coast and get laborers it would in fact be a disguised slave-trade. It was to be doubted, moreover, if labor obtained in such a fashion would be of much value. It was stated that the planters of Martinique had petitioned the Emperor of the French not to allow the importation of free negroes there. He (Mr. Buxton) was of opinion that the attempt of the French to procure free negro laborers was simply a slave-trade. The negroes would be bought from the King of Dabomey, who would nake war on different tribes for the purpose of obtaining them. Indeed, it was stated that at Abbeakuta, where the cotton-growing experiment of which he had spoken was being tried, they were expecting an invasion from the King of Dahomey for the purpose of obtaining slaves. What he thought should be done on this question by her Majesty's Government was, in the first place, to show Spain that if she could not or would not suppress the slave-trade in her waters, we could go into her waters and do it for her; secondly, to induce Spain to declare the slave-trade to be piracy; and fourthly, to punish persons taken in the act of carrying on the slave trade; while, if we could also promote the immigration of free negro laborers into our colonies, so much the better. It was a common feeling, that it was no use for us to attempt to suppress the slave-trade to be uppressing the slave trade had not been successfut. But, in point of fact, we had obtained a striking suecess in that respect. In the beginning of this cevatary the slave trade was carried on by lurkey, Denmark, the slave trade was carried on by lurkey, Denmark, the slave trade was carried on by lurkey, Denmark, the slave trade was carried on by lurkey, Denmark, the slave trade was carried on by lurkey, Denmark, the slave trade was carried on by lurkey, Denmark, the slave trade was carried on by lurkey, Denmark, the slave trade was carried on by l But, in point of fact, we had obtained a striking success in that respect. In the beginning of this century the slave trade was carried on by Furkey, Denmark, Holland, Portugal, Spain, England, France, the United States and Central America; now it was suppressed in all of them, with the exception of Spain, and it existed now only in the Island of Caba. He thought, therefore, that there had been a remarkable success in the suppression of the trade. Fifty years ago the trade was not discountenanced by public optimity, and a large capital was invested in it, while its opponents were a band of men of the middle class and unknown, and yet they had not only induced our own Government to suppress the trade, but also to interfere and induce other nations to do so. He carnestly hoped that on that evening the House of Commons would show a desire to support the Government in any exer-

that on that evening the House of Commons would show a desire to support the Government in any exertions which they were desirous of making to suppress this abominable traine [Cheers].

Mr. Watkin suggested that the recent increase in the slave-trade had probably been caused by the increased value of slave-labor. During the last ten years the price of a slave in the Southern States of America had risen from £100 to £300, and that eignents the price alone would show the inducements that

creased value of slave-labor. During the last ten years the pice of a slave in the Southern States of America had risen from £100 to £300, and that circumstance alone would show the inducements that were offered for the importation of labor procured by violence from the interior of Africa. It was a very melaichely fact, that while our consumption of cotton had doubtled itself in twelve year, the labor producing it had only increased 28] per cent since 1750. At present four millions of our population were employed, of at least fed, by the cotton manufactures; and of the 1,600,600,600 fb of the raw material imported every year, 760,000 600 fb were produced by \$slave-labor, and only 300,600 600 fb by free; so that there were in this country 2 800,600 persons dependent for their bread upon slave-labor. The people of this country were therefore responsible more than any other in the world for the slave-trade; and the true way to deal with the question was to devise, if possible, some mode by which the chormous import of slave-grown cotton night be replaced by cotton produced by free-labor Hearl.

Viscount Polmerston—I shall be prepared to give my cerdial ascent to the motion of my hon, friend [Hear, hear]. I am sure the house will only do the government justice in thinking that the address emberies the teclings they have always entertained on this subject; and coming from such an assembly as this, it will no doubt greatly strengthen their hands for the completion of a work which has so long occupied their attention [Hear, hear]. The hon gentleman has truly observed that there is, pernaps, nothing more remarkable than the progress which has been made upon the question of Savery and the slave-trade. There was a time when the general prejudice of this country ran in favor, not merely of the existence of Slavery, but of the alave-trade. It was a few neble minded men who originally started that view of the matter which has since prevailed; and it was by their persevering exortions, and by the goodness of their cause, tha cute [Hear]. The honorable gentleman has pointed out very well some of the many advantages which have accured to this country from the effects that have flowed from the suppression of the slave-trade. He has shown the great increase which has taken place in the legitimate commerce between this country and the Coast of Africa. He has pointed out the garangement trade, which pointed out the enormous trade which has sprang up in palm oil and ground rate, and he has touched agon

that mest valuable impart which, by a little off m, might be created and increased to an indefinite extent; the import of that of which we stand so much in seed—of cotton for our manufactures [Hear, hear]. When it is remembered that the whole population of Western Africa and far into the interior are desthed in cotton, it is manifest that the cotton plant must be peculiarly adapted to the climate and soil of that part of the world; and it is quite evident that, if pains were taken by the capitalists and merchants of this country to porcure a supply from thence, Africa would become in a very shert period as able to provide far our wants as any other part of the globe [Hear, hear]. Therefore, leaking on the matter solely as one affecting our national interests, and divesting it of those higher consisterations which have hitherto governed this country. I am sure the House will see that the suppression of the slave trade, which is a condition sine qua non to the continuation of a legitimate tradic with the coast of Africa, is a subject worthy of the best exertions of the Government [Hear, hear]. I lament that the Spanish Government should not have been as alive as they ought to have been to their duties in this matter. It is quite true that they have forgotten too much the money payment which we made to them, in order to secure their cooperation; but at the same time we know that there are temptations in Cuba which it is very difficult for any of them, from the Governor down to the lowest officer of the Government, to resist, and we know like wise that there has been an apathy on the part of the mother country to fafit the engagethat mest valuable impast which, by a little off st, down to the lowest officer of the Government, to resist; and we know like wise that there has been an apathy on the part of the mother country to furth the engagements into which she has entered [Hear, hear]. But when my honorable friend suggests that we should apply the same course of proceedings to Spain which we applied to Brazil, he must allow me to point out the difference between the two cases. Brazil had bound itself by a general engagement to put an end to the slave trade; out it refused, when the treaty expired, to enter into a new one for that purpose. An act was therefore passed authorising Brazilian vessels captured while pursuing the slave trade to be condemned in the Courts of Admiralty belonging to this country. But Spain has not refused to after into any arrangement on the subject. We have a freaty, by which Spanish slavers must be taken before mixed courts; and so long as that treaty remains, a treaty, by which Spanish slavers must be taken bifore mixed courts; and so long as that treaty remains,
and so long as there is no positive violation of its provisions, we have not the same ground for proceeding
which we had with regard to Brazil. I have only to
h pe that the m-tion my honorable friend has brought
forward will receive a manimous vote; and I can assure him that no effort shall be wanting on the part of
her Majesty's Government to give full effect to the
feelings of this House [Cheers].

The motion was then agreed to.

THE MASSACRE AT DELHI.

THE MASSACRE AT DELHI.

From The Delhi Gazette, Extra

No detailed account having yet appeared of the fearful massacre at Delhi, we may be pardoned for offering the following, though somewhat late in doing so. It is from the pen of an eye witness. On the morning of May 11, a party of the Third Light Cavalry, variously stated at from 25 to 250, made their appearance at Delhi. They had come over from Meerut during the night, and were evidently prepared to perpetrate the most awful crimes, as they were fully armed, and apparently wild with rage and excitement. They entered the Calcutta gate witnout opposition from any of the police, and made their way directly toward Deriowgnage, shooting down in their progress all Europeans they met with.

Among the first victims were Mr. Simon Fraser, the Governor General's agent, Captain Douglass, his assistant, and Mr. R. Nixon, chief clerk in their office. Notice was immediately sent to the Brigadier, and a regiment the 54th N. N.) with two guns from De Teissier's Battery was sent down. The 54th marched through the Cashmere gate in good order, but on the approach of some of the Sowars the Sepoys rushed stadenly to the side of the road, leaving their officers in the middle of the road, upon whom the keepers immediately came at a gallop, and one after the other shot them down. The afficers were, with the exception of Col. Ripley, unarmed; the Colonel shot two of them before he fell, but with this exception, and one said to have been shot by Mr. Fraser, none fell.

After but heriting all the officers of the 54th, the

them before he fell, but with this exception, and one said to have been shot by Mr. Fraser, none fell.

After butchering all the officers of the 54th, the troopers dismounted and went among the Sepoys of the 54th, shaking hands with them and, it may be supposed, thanking them for their forbearance in not freeing on the murderers of their officers. The troopers were perfectly collected, they rode up to their victims at full gallop, pulled up suddenly, fired their pistols, and retreated. The countenances of the troopers were the expression of maniacs; one was a mere youth rushing about fourishing his sword, and displaying all the fury of a man under the influence of bhang. They were in full nuiform, and some had medals. Had the officers of the 28th, 54th, and 74th Native Infantry been armed with revolvers they might have shot some of armed with revolvers they might have shot some of them, but had they done so, it is still a doubtful question whether their own men would not have bayo-

question whether theirown men would not have bayo-neted them.

The 5 ith made some show of firing their muskets, but the shots went, of course, over the heads of the troopers, who had evidently full confidence in the re-ception they were to meet with. Their plans must have been well matured. Meanwhile the people of ception they were to meet with. Their plans must have been well matured. Meanwhile the people of the city were collecting for mischief; several bungalows at Deriowgunge had been fired, and as the day advanced the goojurs of the villages around Delhi became alive to the chances of loot, and were ready for action. The whole city was up in arms, every European residence was searched, the troopers declaring that they did not want preparty, but life, and when they retired the rabble rushed in and made a clean sweep from the punkahs to the floor mats.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the number killed; nost of the lists already published are incorrect. Happily, several persons said to be killed are still in caistence, and some who escaped are not down at all. As seen as the extent of the eutbreak was known, it became necessary for the residents to seek some place

of safety, and mest of them made their way to the Flegstoff Tower, where the gun is fired. A company of the 38th Native Infantry and two guns were stationed here, and a large party of ladies and gerflemen, it cluding the Brigadier, Brigade Major, &c., were here well armed with the intention of defending themsalves against the troopers. The tower is round and of solid brickwork, and was well adapted for the purpose—better, in fact, than any other building in Delhi. In selecting this spot the Brigadier displayed considerable judgment, but he did not then know the extent of the catastrophe; for, although the general demeanor of the troops was anything but subordinate, the actual state of the care was unknown.

tate of the care was unknown.

Many of the officers of the 38th still had confidence

of the troops was anything but subordinate, the actual state of the care was unknown.

Many of the efficers of the 38th still had confidence in their men, and endeavored to reason with them when they showed symploms of insubordination; but on Col. Graves harmguing the company stationed at the Fingstaff Tower, it became evident that they were in a state of mutiny, and that the slightest thing would induce them to turn at orce against their efficers and the other Europeans assembled on the hill. About 33 o'clock the magazine in the city exploded; a puff of white sincke and the report of a gun preceded the cloud of red dust which rose like a huge coronet into the air, the explosion that followed was not so great as might have been expected, but the effect was complete. It was soon known that the explosion was not accidental, but the gallant act of Lieut. Willoughby, Commissary of Ordnance, Delhi, and it is pleasing to be able to add that this brave young man escaped with a severe secrebing. About 1,500 persons, rebeds, are said to have been blown up with the magazine.

On the appearance of the clouds of dust in the air, the company of the 38th made a rush to their arms, which were piled near them. The object they had his view is not clearly defined, but it is supposed that they were influenced by a sudden desire to attack those within the tower. Soon after this, the 38th took possession of two guns sent up to rectiforce the party at the tower, and on this becoming known, the Brigacier advised all who could leave to do so, intending to follow when the rest hal all departed. Conveyances being it waiting, most of the ladies got away, the gentlemen following on horseback; and thus a safe retreat was effected toward Kurnaul for some, while others branched off to Meerut. Many hairbreadth escapes have been related to the writer, ladies remaining eight and ten days in the survey layers and property stelen and destreyed by them in the most wanton manner. Bards of them were lying in waiting after nightfail all along the Euc

self-defense, and eventually making good their retreat to Kurnaul.

The escape of Sir T. Metcalfe was most providential. After being three days in Delhi after the outlowak he escaped into the jungles, hiding wherever he could, and at length, after ten days found his way to Hansee.

Several Furopeans said to number 48) were taken to the palace, or pethags went there for protection—these were taken care of by the King of Delhi; but the Sowars of the 3d cavalry, whose thirst for European blood had not been quenched, rested not till they were all given up to them, when they mardered them one by one in cool blood.

The Trougra are said leter in the day to have

y one in cool blood. The troopers are said later in the day to have

pointed to their legs before they murdered their victims, and called attention to the marks of their manacles, asking if they were not justified in what they were doing. This may or may not be the case, but it is certain that the severe sentence on the murineers of the Third Cavalry was the immediate cause of the Meerat massacre, which preceded that at Delhi by only a few hours. In both stations the people of the city and Bazear appear to have been very active, and to have aided the musineers in their bloody work.

Half-measures will not do when the day of retribution arrives. It is to be hoped that a lesson may be taught not easily forgotten, and Delhi remain no longer in the pages of history.

THE ITALIAN INSURRECTIONARY MOVE-

THE ITALIAN INSURRECTIONARY MOVE-MENT.

From the Courrier du Havre, July 14, we have no fact of importance to record as to the Italian affair. According to a private letter from Naples dated July 5, the steamer Cazliari had been tied up near the dock, and a detachment of Gendacmerie placed on board. The commander of the steamer had alc ady undergone one examination, in the course of which he declared that he had acted in good faith, and both he and his crow had been oblig d to take the course they did. The sailers were questioned separately after him, and all testified to the same effect. The case will be conducted with the greatest care. The Presiwill be conducted with the greatest care. The read-dent of the Court Martial is on board every day.

A Paris letter in the Independence Belge contains the

A Paris letter in the Independent of fellowing passage:

"The circumstance which has at once astonished and dismayed the Governments is not the mere fact of a conspiracy in Italy—for years we have had to record many of them—but the organization of a plot so mysteriously consummated, and the immense resources of all kinds placed at the disposition of the conspirators. Thus, as you already know, the Italians arrested at Paris, charged with conspiring against the life of the Emperor are Romagnists. Well, the majority, if not nearly all the conspirators arrested at Genoa are also Komagnols. The investigations already made upon this subject prove the fact. But that is not enough. All the assassins who have arrived at Genoa during the past menth only, have been provided with regular passports. Upon their persons or in their dwellings the police have found sums of money of greater or less amount, according to the importance of the part each was expected to play in the great work of arousing Italy. The insurgents arrested at Lephorn were also provided with money. The investigations prove that in this city, as at Genoa, plenty of money was distributed among the people the day the plot exploded."

We karn from the Italian prints that Miss White, who was incarcerated after the Genose insurrection, occupies a chamber adjoining the apartments of the Governor of the prison. The revolutionary heroine appears to be a prey to the liveliest en husiasm. One singular circumstance will suffice to give an idea of the political fanaticism which animates the romantic woman:

When the Carbineers came to arrest her, she threw fe llowing passage:
"The circumstance which has at once astonished

When the Carbineers came to arrest her, she threw When the Carbineers came to arrest her, she threw herself upon a pertrait of Mazzini and ki-sed it with intense and pious ferver. It was rumored that she had declared that she was married to the old chief of young Italy. She is engaged, on the contrary, to a poor young man whose name is not even known. As for Mazziai, he is her god, not her husband. The passion with which he inspires her is not love, but a religious respect. One does not love a prophet, but serves him humbly and devotes one's self to his glory. Certainly Miss White has given proof of an active zeal. By means of subscriptions she obtained in the single city of Genoa a sufficient sum for the purchase often thousand muskets.

The events which have taken place in Italy must necessarily have their consequences in the European Cabinets. Therefore, we cannot be astonished to learn that the Austrian Cabinet is about to demand of Prussia that that Government should acdress a note to England praying her to exercise an active surveil-

Prussia that that Government should acdress a note to England praying her to exercise an active surveillance over the refugees who have sought an asylum in the British islands—that is to say, to modify the English regulations relative to foreigners.

It is not yet known how Prussia will reply to this demand; but it is certain that there is in preparation a united assault upon Lord Palmerston by the Italian

It is not yet known how Prussia will reply to this demand: but it is certain that there is in preparation a united assault upon Lord Palmerston by the Italian Powers to obtain the expulsion of Mazzini and his conferers from England. Vienna correspondence says upon this subject:

"The late events in Italy cannot pass without punishment. The diplomacy of the Italian States, including Austria, will find sufficient cause for reclamation, and we shall see in a few weeks a strongly-constituted conlition of Powers against the perturbators of the peace and tranquility of the Italian Peninsula. The result will probably be that the great revolutionary dictator of Italy and his partizans will be forced to emigrate to America. If all Europe rises against the disturbers of European peace, England, it is to be hoped, may at last be persuaded to withdraw her protection from the anarchiets of our time."

At the Piedmontese Senate, July 10, M. Rattazi, the Minister of the Interior, paid a just compliment to the conduct of the French Government, which first advised the Sardinian administration of the revolutionary projects.

MR. DICKENS AS AN ACTOR.

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From The London Times, July 13.

Never, probably, in any age did private theatrical performances attain such a high degree of celebrity as those that took place last Winter at Tavistock-house, the residence of Mr Charles Dickens. None were admitted to witness them, save the friends of the amateur manager, but so wide is his circle of acquaintance, and so great is the social influence held by many of the persons of whom it is composed, that the merits of the "Tavistock-house Theatricals" soon became celebrated throughout the whole literary and artistic world of London. The number who actually saw the performances did not, most likely, exceed 500, but most of them were not only talking men, but men whose talk is sure to find listeners; and hence the fact that Mr.

Charles Diskens was an actor of a far higher kind than had been demonstrated by his earlier amateur performances, was one of the best affirmed facts of the day. Under these circumstances, it was but natural that when, on Saturday night, the "Tavistock" performances took place before such of the public as choose to visit the "Gallery of Illustration" for the benefit of the fund "in remembrance of the late Mr. Pouglas Jerrold," the long room was crowded to repiction. The Gallery, it will be remembered, is not in the shape of a theater, but is an oblong room, the length of which far exceeds its breadth, and hence the interminable series of heads presented a curious aspect to a spectator in the vicinity of the stage.

An audience which is select as well as numerous, and the humblest constituents of which pay 5s. for their places, is not apt to indulge in those noisy demonstrations of delight that are so freely given by the mixed assemblage of an ordinary theater. But never was there a feeling of deeper and more genuine admiration than was left by Mr. Charles Dickons in the minds of his auditors at the conclusion of Mr. Wilkie Collins a drama, "The Frozen Deep." There was literally a gasp of applause when the curtain descended, and the conversation that ensued during the interval that preceded the farce was composed of a laudatory criticism of details. To gain the cool, deliberate approbation of such an audience was no small triumph. The ringleaders of conversation on such occasions are men who, to use a common phrase, are "up to everything," especially in matters connected

interate approbation of such an audience was no small triumph. The ringleaders of conversation on such occasions are men who, to use a common phrase, are "up to everything," especially in matters connected with public ammsement, and whose organ of veneration is by no means largely developed. They would rather grasp an opportunity for quizzing the ridicatous than sence as these not only murmur forth their admiration, but discuss the causes of it, who among an audience could raise a dissentent voice?

The performance of Mr. Dickens as the vindictive and (afterward) penitent Richard Wardour is, in the truest sense of the word, a creation. Nay, we may go further and say that it is the creation of a literary man—that it is doubtful whether any mere actor, unless under the influence of some extraordinary sympathy with the part assumed, would attempt to fill up an outline with that elaborate detail that is introduced by Mr. Dickens into Mr. Colling's sketch. We feel that if Mr. Dickens had had to describe in narrative form the rituations of the Fracen Deep, instead of acting them, he would have covered whole pages in recording those manifestations of emotion which, not having his pen in his hand, he now makes by the acting them, he would have covered whole pages in recording those manifestations of emotion which, not having his pen in his hand, he now makes by the minutest variations of voice and gesture. Where an eromany antist would look for "points" of effect, he looks for "points" of truth. A specimen of human-ity in which every twitch of every muscle can be no counted for is to be with all the chloration of actual ity in which every twitch of every muscle can be necounted for is to be with all the elaboration of actual
nature, no matter whether it be admired or not.
When Richard Wardour tells the story of his
disappointment in love, there is ample opportunity
for much noisy grief and many a stride to the
footlights, but Mr. Dickens dares to keep down his
voice through the whole of the narrative. The effect
nay be monctonous—but what of that? He who
talks not for the sake of display, but simply that he
may relieve his mind from an oppressive and almost
humiliating burden, will necessarily be monotonous.
A man louder under the sense of wrong would have
excited less uneasiness in his confidant. But such a
man as Mr. Dickens presents—a man strong in the
command of his voice, but weak in suppressing the
language of his eyes and facial muscles—a man whose
constant attempts to hide the internal storm by slight
sin ulations of good fellowship only renders more conconstant attempts to hide the internal storm by slight sin ulations of good fellowship only renders more conspicuous the vastness of that which he would conceal—a man who has a habit of lesing his temper in a manner that mere external circumstances do not warrant—such a man is a just object of terror. Richard Wardour, as depicted by Mr. Dickens in the second act of The Frozon Deep, is the most perfect representation of dogged vindictiveness that the imagination could conseive.

In the third act, so intricate is the web of emotions that he unfolds, that, in a verbal description, no more

than an indication of the various threads that continued it can be attempted. Richard Wardour and the object of his hate have departed together on an earst sion during their sojourn in the Artic Regions, when the "expedition" has arrived, on its return. Newfoundland, both have disappeared together, it is supposed that one has murdered the other, or the solour of the lady who has not one sparence. This is Richard himself, who has not one sparence. This is Richard himself, who has not one spared the life of his rival when it was one plately within his clutch, but hus labored magnanimously to preserve him, for the sake of the lady whom the hoth love, when he might easily have let him die of without incurring his blood-guiltiness. When magnanimity of Richard is fully established he dies the arms of his friend and his beloved. Now, throughout the whole of this situation, Richard, by dint of moral and physical suffering, is in a state of downright insanity, and he is compelled to reveal the generosity of his oul through the impediment of a mental for All corts of emotions are to be portrayed under a stratum of madness, and at last this is to be flarguaside. By the most accurate attention in fitting every articulation and genture to the circumstances of the complicated position, Mr. Dickens solves the intricate problem, and presents a solution which taxes the sate ration to the utmest, so high is the value of every one of his details. Such a deliberate creation on the part of the actor can only be appreciated by the most cast full study on the part of the special by the most cast full study on the part of the special on the part of the actor on the part of the section of the folial and two others, it may be fairly said that they are clever amateurs, though there is muca genine pathos in the acting of the ladies. The two who beside Mr. Dickens, are worthy of comparis a wind any members of the teating of the ladies. The two who beside Mr. Dickens, are worthy of comparis a wind any members of the theatrical profession, a

The scenic effects, which, under the superalendence of M. sers Stantield and Telbin, were deemed perfect at Tavistick House, were transferred to the "Gailery of Illustration" on the occasion of the performance, and, as a proof of the zeal by which the management was naturated, we have only to record the fact that the preparation of the stage aid not commence till Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Reed bad completed their ordinary enterminment in the afternoon, and left the coast clear for mentions are returned to the stage and the stage are reconstructed.

Thinmest in the discount of the Froz n Deep and the farce we subjoin the east of the Froz n Deep and the farce that followed it, with the information that the performance will be repeated, still for the benefit of the "Jerrals Fund," on Saturday, the 25th inst.:

plain r.bawoith, of the era men	
ptain Helding of the Wanderer Mr Alfred Dickers	
cutenant Crayford	
ant Aldersley Mr. Wittie Colling	
chard Wardour Mr Charles Dickens	
chard to argour	
e stenant Steventon	
hn Want, Ship's Cook Mr. Aur stus Egg	
the son Two of the Sea Mew's People Mr. Stirley Brooks	
the Two of the Sea Mew & People (Mr. Fred'k Brank	
(Officers and Crews of the Sea Mew and Wan ever.)	
s. Steverton	
s. Steverton	
se EbsworthMiss Kato	
cy Crayford Miss Hogarth	
ara Burmbatu	
Father Mrs. Francis	
UNCLE JOHN. Mass Mariey	
TWOLD TOWN	
show Hawk Mr Wilkie Collins	
ward Fasel Mr Frederick Evans	
cie John Mr. Charles Dickens	
and Thomas	
drew Mr Young Charles	
ce HawkMier ti garth	
ce Hawk	
ZhMisa Kate	
. ComfortMiss Mary	

NEW-MEXICO.

From our files of The Santa Fe Gazette to June 27, we gather the following items of military news: Company E, Rifles, stationed at Cautonment Burg-win, has been directed to take post at Fort Man-

win, has been directed to take post at Fort Masachusetta.

The Gila Expedition has been heard from as late as
the 24th ult. The first twenty days' scont of the two
columns from the river has been made, but no lucians
were seen. It is supposed the Indians have takes
their families west or the Coyoteros, and have left a
few spice to watch the movements of the troops. On
the 21st Col. Loring with his column took a trail that
had been discovered, and after a four days' reconnaissence in and about the Mogollon Mountains leading
west, with twenty days' subsistence, he determined to
follow it to the end. Col Miles was also in pursuit,
but took a route so as to fall upon the trail by some
out-off.

follow it to the end. Col. Miles was also in parsuit, but took a route so as to fall upon the trail by some out-off.

Col. Bonneville intended making a visit to the Co-votero Apaches on the 9th of this month. Lieut. Whipple and Lieut. Steen, Third Infantry, with their companies are now out examining the interior of the Mogoyon Mountains. Lieut McCook Third Infantry, and Lieut. Smead, Second Artillery, with the Paeblo Indians and Blas Lucero—the last two as spies and guides—are in the Puerco Mountains making a critical examination there. We understand that all are in high spirits and confident of ultimate success.

We regret to learn that Lieut. Tracy, Rifles, was token with a severe hemorrhage of the lungs and wat coppelled to return to Fort Thorn.

Maj. Simonson, Rifles is in command of the depot, which is located upon a low bluff about 100 yards from the left bank of the Ris Gila, and about twolve miles neith-west from Santa Lucia Spring.

Lieut. Smith, Eighth Infantry, left Santa Fé on the 2d inst for his station. Fort Syantos.

By the military express which arrived here on the 11st of May Col. Loring with a command consisting of Lieut. Alley, Company B, Third Infantry, Capt. Hatch, Company I, Rifles, Lieut. Howland, a detachment of Company D, Rifles, and Dr. Leatherman, Assistant Rifles, Lieut. Bonneau, Third Infantry, with a party of trailers, and Capt. Chavez with a company of spies, strack a trail of about 1,500 or 2,000 sheep, which

Surgeon, U. S. A., Lieut. Roger Jones, Adjutate Riftes, Lieut. Bonneau, Third Infantry, with a party of trailers, and Capt. Chavez with a company of spies, struck a trail of about 1,500 or 2,000 sheep, which seemed to be accompanied by a large party of Indians. After a travel of four days over a very rugged country in the direction of the Mogoyon Mountains, the ladians were overtaken in a canon and immediately attacked, with a result of six Indians killed and two badly wounded. Among the killed was the celebrated chief, Cuchillo Nogro.

The sheep, recently stolen from the line of the Rio Grande, were retaken and restored to their owners. Five squaws and four children were captured. These captives say that Delgadito and Mangas Coloradas, chiers of the Mismobres Apaches, were of the party that killed Capt. Dodge, Navajo Agent.

Coi Miles with the southern column was in hot pursuit of the same party overtaken by Col. Loring, and would have come up with the Indians on the day succeeding the one on which Col. Loring made the attack.

The troops are still in the field, and we hope further

ttack.
The troops are still in the field, and we hope further

The troops are still in the field, and we hope further success may attend them.

Col. Bonaeville is present with the troops, giving to the campaign his personal directions.

Cept. Jones, kiflee, and family are now on a visit to our city from Fort Union.

Lieut. McRae, Rifles, arrived here on the 16th inst. from Cantonment Burgwin on his way to Fort Craig.

THE LATEST KENTUCKY MOB.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained an account of a mob Kentucky, by which the Rev. J. G. Fee, a missionary of the American Missionary Association, was dragged from the house in which he was preaching.

ary of the American Missionary Association, was dragged from the house in which he was preaching. The following letter is from Mr. Fee himself, giving an account of that outrage. It was addressed to the Secretary of the Society now in this city:

Breff A, Madison Co., Ky., July 21, 1857.

You are aware that not long since we errected a meeting-house in Rockeastle County. As the weather grey more pleasant the congregation became larger and more attentive. A few weeks since we had a pretracted meeting which resulted in the conversion of some ten persons who united with the Church. Since then, three more have been added. The prospects for a good Church were daily increasing. The slave-power, through irrespensible men, sought to arrest its progress by burning our meeting-house. This they did in the dend of night. At the next regular meeting, June 21, a number of reckless men were around the outskirts of the congregation, evidently intending no good. There was no special violence that day, but we learned text day that violence had been intended. Yesterday (Sabbath) many of these men, with others alike irresponsible, while I was preaching in an unoccupied dwelling-house, entered with threats of death and with hands on their weapons. The leading man diew a repeater, presented it at me, and ordered others to take held of me. By superior force they dragged me from the house, tearing my clothes and injuring my person slightly. I resisted, as I usually do, because I wish them to know I do not surrounder a single right willingly, and because I wish the cases might be as clearly observices to law as possible. I did not attempt to injure any one. I do not at any time carry vecapens. They led me off about one mile on foot. Most of the nob were on horseback; some had pistois drawn a part of the time.

Here they tested until mythorse was brought. One excelent sister, whom I shall ever remember for hat true kindness, walked close by my side this distance. My horse having been brought, they resolved to take me cut of the county,